SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

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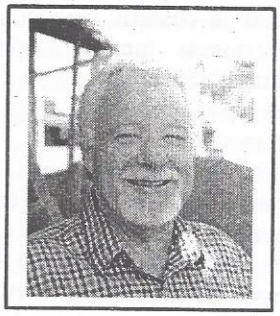

Supporting "The Campaign to Decriminalize Holocaust History"

HOUSE RESOLUTION 3077
A LETTER FROM ERNST ZUNDEL
SPEAKING ON CAMPUS, AND ON RADIO

The people who early on gained complete, despotic control over Holocaust studies in academia—to be inclusive I will refer to them as "Israeli-firsters"—are now pushing a bill through Congress that will give them a controlling oversight over Middle East studies. This is entirely rational from their point of view. In academia it is those working in Middle East studies who are most likely to be critical of Israel, and of the U.S./Israeli alliance in the Middle East.

The awful problem that the Israeli-firsters face is that Middle East studies programs are staffed to a significant degree by persons from the Middle East, a region where all the countries but one are populated by people who are not Jews. This being so, many Middle East scholars tend to view the problems of the Middle East differently than do Israeli-firsters. Many of these Middle East academics openly charge that Israelis do not treat Palestinians fairly (heh, heh), and even go so far as to argue that it is not morally justifiable for Jews to colonize land that Arabs live on.

This line of thought, being anathema to Israeli-firsters, has encouraged the most accomplished and energetic among them to place a bill before Congress that calls for the creation of an Advisory Board to "review" all government-funded Middle East studies programs.

The relevant legislation is referred to as Title VI of the International Studies in Higher Education Act, or HR 3077. The bill passed the House of Representatives (after a suspension of the rules—no surprise there) by a voice vote in October 2003. It is now with the Senate.

The controversy over 3077 is heated and shows no signs of cooling off, with or without the passage of 3077. It involves not only those who teach in the universities and administer them, but their students as well. And that is where we come in. From my perspective, 3077 can be folded very nicely into The Campaign to Decriminalize Holocaust History.

HR 3077 calls for a board with broad investigative powers "to study, monitor, appraise and evaluate" the activities of area studies centers supported by Title VI. While technically 3077 refers to all area studies, it is aimed directly at Middle East studies. The

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board is charged with ensuring that government funded academic programs "reflect diverse perspectives and represent the full range of views" on international affairs.

"Diverse perspectives," in this context, is Navajo-speak for limiting criticism of Middle East policies informed by the U.S./Israeli alliance. If proper criteria are not met, according to those government employees deciphering it, funding for Middle East studies centers will be cut, or withdrawn completely.

There is an important intellectual freedom issue here, just as there is with regard to Holocaust studies programs. In a very deep way, it is the same issue. The present, enthusiastic effort by Israeli-firsters to gain oversight over Middle East studies is only conceivable because of their stunning success over half a century in winning absolute control over Holocaust studies in academia, beginning with the Nuremberg fiasco. If they had not won that one, it is doubtful that there would even be an Israel today, or the resulting catastrophe that is building between Arabs and Muslims in general on the one hand and the United States of America on the other.

Without an Israel, without a U.S. alliance with a Jewish state fixated on colonizing Arab land, U.S.-Arab relations would look very different than they look now. The Holocaust story would be a minor sidebar to WWII, a story that would not morally justify what it has been used to morally justify by Israelis and Americans alike. And the question of Middle East studies would be empty of the passion we find there now.

The Israeli-firsters who are leading the charge to get Middle East studies under (their) control are led by accomplished and influential Jewish scholars.

Stanley Kurtz is a research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, and contributing editor at National Review Online.

Martin Kramer, Principal Research Associate, Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, Tel Aviv University; Wexler Fromer Fellow, The Washington Institute for Near East Policy; and past editor of the *Middle East Quarterly.*

And **Daniel Pipes,** director of the Middle East Forum, the *present* editor of the *Middle East Quarterly* (that's how these things work), and a columnist for the *Jerusalem Post.* He received his Ph.D. (1978) from Harvard University where his classmate, Ted O'Keefe, remembers him as a somewhat strange-looking boy who, however, has successfully grown into his face.

Pipes is a powerhouse intellectual. He has served in the Departments of State and Defense. He was director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute, and belongs to the Council on Foreign Relations. On top of all those achievements (which are only a drop in his bucket of achievements) Pipes has been appointed by President Bush, over senatorial and Arab-American objections, to the board of directors of the United States Institute of Peace.

While Pipes favors the passing of 3077, he believes it is inadequate to the task before it, that those who disagree with the Middle East policies of the U.S./Israeli alliance will still be able to speak out against them. If 3077 is passed, these Arab-supporting, Israel-bashing radicals will still argue that Middle East scholars should not sell their professional lives to the U.S. Government. Pipes' program for gaining oversight over Middle East studies is to—*defund the entire enchilada!*

To help get Middle East studies under the supervision of the Israeli-firsters, Pipes founded Campus Watch. The "Mission Statement" of Campus Watch reads:

Campus Watch, a project of the Middle East Forum, reviews and critiques Middle East studies in North America, with an aim to improving them. The project mainly addresses five problems: analytical failures, the mixing of politics with scholarship, intolerance of alternative views, apologetics, and the abuse of power over students. Campus Watch fully respects the freedom of speech of those it debates while insisting on its own freedom to comment on their words and deeds.

This is a pretty good mission statement. If only Mr. Pipes' Mission Statement were to be taken seriously, students in Holocaust studies would be encouraged to address the "analytical failures" of the academy with regard to the intent of the Germans to exterminate the Jews of Europe, or all the Jews in the world, depending on what is being taught in any particular class.

Students would be encouraged to investigate the mixing of "politics with scholarship" where the Holocaust story morally justifies the U.S./Israeli alliance, and to challenge the "intolerance of alternative views" that is the norm when, on a rare occasion, such issues are raised. The art of "apologetics" would be illustrated daily via discussions of Israeli brutality and greed in Palestine, morally justified, again, by the "Holocaust." "The abuse of power over students," a working axiom in campus Holocaust studies, would be challenged openly by students who might find that revisionist scholarship is not wrong about everything.

HR 3077, and Campus Watch, both expressions of the political and cultural drive of Israeli-firsters, are core elements to be included in the Campus Project. Campus Watch "fully respects the freedom of speech of those it debates while insisting on its own freedom to comment on their words and deeds." What more can we ask?

Surely this includes those of us who question received opinion on one historical issue. Arguing for intellectual freedom cannot be, by definition, an "analytical failure." Speaking to students about intellectual freedom is not an act of "intolerance," but an expression of the desire to share responsibility for our culture with those with whom we disagree. To address issues of intellectual freedom is not mixing "politics with scholarship," but a simple statement that those who want to be free typically prefer liberty to despotism, a fundamental ideal of the university itself.

The growing uproar over Middle East studies appears to have grown from the success of "post-

colonial theory," a way of looking at the Middle East that is identified with Edward Said, the late Columbia University professor. Post-colonial theory argues that "it is immoral for a scholar to put his knowledge of foreign languages and cultures at the service of American power." When Stanley Kurtz spoke before the House subcommittee regarding 3077, he said that Middle East centers "rarely balance Mr. Said's work with that of scholars who disagree with him [...] Unless steps are taken to balance university faculties with members who both support and oppose American foreign policy, the very purpose of free speech and academic freedom will have been defeated."

Stanley Fish (U. Illinois, Chicago) writes that "university teaching and research is not about balance. No cancer institute, for example, is required to hire at least a few biologists who believe that smoking is good for your health. In research, it is all right to be partisan for the evidence." We might ask: "Is there one professor anywhere in America, other than Arthur Butz, who is 'partisan for the evidence' that revisionists have produced to question the gas-chamber story?"

Juan Cole (yes—another Cole), who teaches history at U. Michigan, writes that the language of 3077 is "potentially disastrous. The people who argue for the Advisory Board charge 'anti-Americanism' in the classroom. But actually what they mean by that if you pin them down is ambivalence about the Iraq war, or dislike of Israeli colonization of the West Bank, or recognition that the U.S. government has sometimes in the past been in bed with present enemies like al-Qaeda or Saddam. None of these positions is 'anti-American,' and any attempt by a congressionally-appointed body to tell university professors they cannot say these things, or that if they say them they must hire someone else who will say the opposite, is a contravention of the First Amendment of the US Constitution."

Ideally, the issues that HR 3077 and Campus Watch address can be incorporated into my speaking on campus. Still, it is not a matter that is all sunshine and roses. Those scholars who teach in Middle East studies are, by nature and training, relatively level-headed, and thoughtful when faced with radical ideas—the Holocaust question always excepted. But the campus is full of Muslim and Islamist student organizations that are a mixture of the politically radical and religious fundamentalism.

The Muslim Students' Association of the U.S. and Canada (MSA) is probably the best known and the largest such organization. MSA was created in 1963 at the University of Illinois, funded with Saudi money. It now has chapters in some 150 colleges in the U.S. and Canada. Spokesmen for MSA routinely argue against U.S. and Israeli policies in the Middle East, have funded Hamas, encourage divestment from Israel, and promote fundamentalist Islamic dogma. A mixed bag. Not all bad, not all good.

Rhetoric heard at MSA-sponsored events include—at Queensborough Community College (NY): "We are not Americans. We are Muslims. [...] We reject the U.N., reject America, reject all law and order. Don't lobby Congress or protest because we don't recognize Congress. The only relationship you should have with America is to topple it. [...] We can defeat America. [...] Eventually there will be a Muslim in the White House dictating the laws of the Shariah."

If I am contemplating soliciting speaking dates at functions sponsored by MSA, how do I handle this kind of rhetoric and emotionalism?

In 1983 MSA created the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA), intended to be the umbrella of Islamic organizations in the U.S. and Canada. Muzammil Siddiqui, ISNA's president, is reported to have made such statements as: "Muslims do not defend concepts, ideologies and values other than those of Islam."..."If you remain on the side of injustice, the wrath of God will come."..."We must not forget that Allah's rules have to be established in all lands, and all our efforts should lead to that direction."

As he says: "In all lands." Ironically (?), Muzammil Siddiqui was chosen by Mr. Bush's people to represent the Muslim community at the President's National Day of Prayer after 9/11. But then maybe he has since converted. Siddiqui, not Bush.

In short, I have to acknowledge that I am going to have to walk a very careful path in order to speak about House Resolution 3077, and the campaign spearheaded by so many accomplished Jewish fellows to get it passed and gain effective oversight over the Middle East Studies Association.

On the other side are campus Muslim groups who are in a state of public and subjective rage about U.S./Israeli policies in Palestine, Iraq, and the rest of the Middle East. It's a real minefield. I cannot pretend to Arabs that I support the intentional killing of innocents, which is the primary tactic of the Palestinian resistance, and now the Iraqi resistance. I can be against the Iraq war, I can be against Israeli policies in Palestine, but I cannot approve of the intentional killing of the innocent for the deeds of the guilty. It's a simple matter, but one that complicates the order of business.

Still, it's just one more complication. I have to figure it out. My experience in April at San Jose State, and particularly at Cal State Chico, gave me a first-hand sense for what's going to go down on campus. There will be many unexpected turns of events, but very many that will really surprise me.

I have more to say on this matter after the following letter from Ernst Zundel Ernst gives his perspective on my April speaking tour. His letter is full of an energy and enthusiasm that is good to see from a man who has been in a Canadian prison, in solitary confinement, for a year and half now. His letter shines something of a "romantic" light, perhaps, on what I did in April. Yet Ernst is nothing if not a practical man.

A LETTER FROM ERNST ZUNDEL

Dear Bradley:

Thank you for sending me your "post mortem" of your April speaking tour. For me, being locked up in solitary confinement, with no access to radio, television, or much other media like news magazines etc., it was like a voyeuristic experience. I could travel along the highways and byways of California almost like sitting next to you in the car.

I was particularly pleased that Magaly and Paloma take an interest in your endeavors, even to the point of attending and critiquing your talk. Bradley, let me tell you, there are very few fathers, even fewer dissidents and considerably fewer revisionists, who could boast of such family bonds! As a father, I was really touched by that! I was glad for you, because in today's society, in many cases, the bonds of family have withered or are non-existent.

The tour, the talks, your experiences and your observations really were interesting, and important, and should serve as lessons for all revisionist activists, painting a picture of what the real scene is like out there in the great cultural desert America has become. I predicted to Dr. Faurisson, Ingrid and a few others, what would happen to the Sacramento Revisionist Conference—and to you on your tour. Nevertheless, Bradley, reading your May 2004 report and analysis of it, convinces me that your tour was worth the aggravation, the disappointments, and the upsets, as well as the time and all the money it cost.

[...]

I look on your tour from a military analyst's viewpoint for the movement. I have before me the report of a probing incursion into enemy territory, conducted by one aging war horse, with limited intelligence about his enemy's forces, their positioning, the equipment at their disposal, before he set off to reconnoiter that part of the front—San Jose State, Berkeley, Cal State Chico.

I think that pretty well describes your situation. You were not inexperienced in this work, you really were an old soldier, up against new information and communications technology, and an enemy one-half or two-thirds your age or even younger. It was clear before you ever left Mexico, like some Don Quixote setting off to tilt at windmills up in gringo-land, that you would be in for a rough ride. You would likely step into many a mine field laid by your enemies, and you could expect to draw lots of fire from every direction, much of it from unexpected sources—"insurance underwriters," "computer hackers," office workers who book the lecture rooms, even reporters who should cover events, not create or sabotage them. So I consider what you did to be the first "live fire" exercise and reconnaissance patrol of Revisionism in a decade—in California.

Some will say it was, or may have been, a foolish thing for you to do, given the odds, the forces, the money, the networking and the agendas against you—some would even consider it suicidal on your part. Knowing you for two decades, I consider it simply vintage Bradley Smith in nature and character. You did it your way!

There is an open-eyed, broad-minded, disarming naiveté about you, coupled with a laid back charm, that suggests only you could have done this! You sallied forth on a shoestring, ill-equipped and under funded, notwithstanding that marvel of modern technology, the cell phone, and you moved into enemy territory till you saw "the whites of their eyes," as the German Wehrmacht soldier used to say after close combat.

You spared yourself no trouble, you did not fold and retreat when common sense would have justified aborting the tour—no, you toughed it out, and you did capture a prize, Bradley, though not those you set out to capture, like book sales, and enlightened students. Instead, you came back with valuable insights, gained by the seat of your pants, during actual involvement, not based on theories gained sitting in your den, slurping an ice cold Mexican Corona, but actual hands-on, in-your-face encounters, and what is nice from my point of view—you came back alive to tell it.

You also remained true to form, and were not too embarrassed to report errors, problems, glitches and criticisms leveled at you by friends like Andrew Allen, Ted O'Keefe, and others including your daughter Magaly. I always find that genuinely refreshing about you. You let it all hang out. Errors, glitches, and successes alike. That may not be good for the morale of the "troops on the ground." It may not be what your supporters want to hear, supporters you need so badly to underwrite the trips, to help pay for the travel, the speaking rooms, the insurance, security guards, to say nothing of everyday expenses like eating and places to sleep—but it is very valuable firsthand experience for others to learn from. It isn't easy.

You are no theoretician, you're a hands-on guy. So it is the lessons learned from those three talks, and the Sacramento Conference, and the trip you undertook, much more so than the few attendees you could not convince with your arguments, that are the benefit to Revisionism.

And there is one other huge benefit, which ought to be heeded by all revisionists out there, not only in America, but world wide. Our enemies know, and have known for decades, that we revisionists as individuals are not dangerous to them. That's all hype for public consumption. You were paid a backhanded, revelatory complement when it was said of you that, "Smith is not dangerous, but his message is!" A rare public admission.

So, my post mortem on your own post mortem of your trip is this: they—our opposition—have the networks and people in place to limit our audiences, even cancel our talks, hound us off campuses, and ridicule us. But their very efforts and campaigns to do this create controversy—and have led internet audiences to revisionist websites in vast numbers, attracting the curious, and intellectually naive people, we could have never reached, touched, or piqued their interest, had it not been for the sacrifice of, in this particular case, yourself—our Don Quixote.

In Sacramento, where a revisionist conference with a handful of speakers was put together over a period of days, and was not promoted but merely "announced," a remarkable controversy was raised. According to Marc Lemiere, the webmaster/operator of the Sacramento Conference website, the Internet presentation of the conference talks drew over 500,000 visitors the first ten days. Now, four weeks later, visitors may well have surpassed the one million mark! An astonishing development! So we are like live bait in the trap. Revisionists are the sacrificial lambs on the altar of truth—where we individually offer ourselves to the public, attracting masses of people not to our talks specifically, or to our conferences, but to revisionist websites.

Hallelujah for that!

When you speak on campus you are something like a German Shepherd dog, barking wildly, getting the attention of the docile herd, which can then be nudged in the direction of revisionist websites where there is "fodder" waiting for them. That is how I see it, through the eyes of a peasant boy, grown up now, but one who studied his sheep, and his goats, studied their behavior on the steep mountain slopes of the Black Forest sixty years ago.

So, Bradley, people like you and me, even from solitary confinement where I am now, we have become "shepherds of men," if I may borrow a phrase from the Good Book. It is amazingly simple. It is a formula which will work for us as long as the internet remains relatively free, so that the "sheeple" can access the websites of friend and foe alike. That's where converts are made, let me tell you. That's where the new thinking is made available world-wide, through that little screen in the homes of millions of people, a printer handy and at ready, and via the millions (millions!) of email messages and documents flooding world wide electronic webs.

So my suggestion for all those who read your May 2004 Report, take another look at this event, draw from it the valuable lessons that are there, and then do something about it. I suggest they follow your lead, try to avoid some of the pitfalls, but do something by convincing their own folks, on campus or off, and it will be like setting up a dozen, or a hundred, forest fires. Set up so many meetings, and talks, that the ADL and Wiesenthaler firefighters become spread so thin, so worn out, that they begin to arrive late—too late to quench the flames. This fire cannot be muffled at the source. Revisionism has burned a hole deep into contemporary history where it is red hot and smoking. We are fighting a guerrilla war of words and concepts.

The major revisionist websites should always be listed on all announcements of talks and meetings, on whatever, and those who do so will become "shepherds of men," and of women too, of course. Because that's where the great revisionist audience awaits us, on the World Wide Web, to be liberated from the oppression and despotism of those who manage and market our history, and our lives, for their benefit.

That's it for now, Bradley. My pencil is worn down to the bare wood. Do me a favor. If you publish any part of this letter, check my spelling. I have no dictionary here, or any other reference books. Don't let me embarrass myself. Give my regards to Paloma, Magaly, your wife, and to David Cole. Please!

Onward, upward, and forward!

Ernst Z.

Ernst makes two primary points in the above letter.
I agree with both.

One: It's important to get out into the public, mix it up, show a human face, act like a human being.

Two: It is not the size of the audience at the beginning that is important, but how much of a story we are able to create and, through the story (media), how many people we are able to take to revisionist sites on the Internet and the World Wide Web—because that's where the information is. In the 1990s, when I was running revisionist ads in campus newspapers, I would not give my PO Box address in the ad. I would give the Web page address for CODOH. In a matter of six years (1995-2001) we built the traffic on CODOHWeb from 3,000 to 950,000 hits per month

This year, when I did my April tour on the three campuses, I created only the very beginning of a story. There was some local press for the San Jose State talk, nothing from Berkeley, but the story began to come together at the third talk at Cal State Chico.

When I found myself confronted by a protest demonstration of professors, rather than Jewish or left-wing radical students, I knew "they" had sat up and taken notice.

When I discovered that it was one of the directors of the campus Holocaust studies program who found it necessary to heckle me during my presentation, I understood that "they" felt it necessary to stop the story right there, before it got "out of hand."

When I found that the president of the university went so far as to tell his campus newspaper that I am a "liar," without referencing any lie/s, I understood that the administration, as well as key parts of the faculty, were aware of what would happen if the story continued to develop.

When I found professors distributing literature originating with the Anti-Defamation League and other Northern California Jewish groups, I understood that the story had already gone beyond the campus at Cal State Chico, and that those who represent the Holocaust Industry had already tuned their attention to what I am doing.

They were not worried about my speaking to a couple dozen students, professors, or whomever. They were worried about what some of those students would find on the Internet, via revisionist email newsletters, revisionist activist sites, and the great revisionist archives on the World Wide Web. They were worried about how many students would be at the next talk, and how many of those would search the Internet for revisionist information. "Nip him in the bud," was what they were thinking.

So San Jose State, Berkeley, and Cal State Chico made up my first foray, as Ernst writes above, into the positions of those who see themselves, who pride themselves, as opponents of the ideals of free expression and free inquiry—for some. Not for all, but for some. For people like us.

The opportunities on campus remain today what they were in the 1990s. The American university campus holds the greatest reservoir of potential revisionist activists anywhere in the world. I did a lot of successful work on campus throughout the 1990s and the 2000-2001 academic year. It was a tremendous accomplishment, but I didn't do it alone. At the end of the day, I was responsible for everything, but with regard to CODOHWeb, nearly all the work was done by others. The editorial work, the technical administration, most of the writing.

At the same time I was managing the Campus Project. We were placing Holocaust revisionist essay advertisements in campus newspapers all over the country—even a few in Canada. In the 1990s the Campus Project and CODOHWeb were the two most successful revisionist outreach projects being carried out in America, and perhaps the world. Seems rather odd to say so now.

I have reported here before that during the 2000-2001 academic year we ran one essay-advertisement in 73 student newspapers across the country. This ad was titled "Proof of 'gas chambers'?" The ad showed the original photo, published in *The Auschwitz Album* (New York: Random House, 1981), of Hungarian Jews shortly after their arrival at Auschwitz. Some are smiling for the camera.

Below that photo we showed the version of the photograph that the Simon Wiesenthal Center had doctored to picture "smoke" billowing from a crematorium "chimney" in the background (in reality a fence post), along with the text that read in part:

> "As these prisoners were being processed for slave labor, many of their friends and families were being gassed and burned in the ovens in the crematoria. The smoke can be seen in the background." (The fake photo was dated "June 0 [sic], 1944.")

As noted above, this quarter-page essay-advertisement (there were seven paragraphs of explanatory text following the two photographs) ran in at least 73 student newspapers. This could easily translate into some 70,000-plus targeted campus readers. After ten years the project was still working very well.

But it wasn't for me any longer. I'd been there, done that. I wanted to take on a more open, more public, more personal role in the work. I decided to finish *Break His Bones*, raise the money for a first printing, and go with it to the public in the most open, the most vulnerable, the most human way that I could. That was in the fall of 2002. It was, in fact, a reaffirmation of my original decision, almost 20 years earlier, after the IHR was firebombed.

Rather than go through the whole laundry list of decisions that I could have made, or did make and should not have, I will only say that once I had finished *Bones* and gotten it to the printer, I began to find so many opportunities for promoting the book that I allowed myself to become inundated in a tidal wave of marketing and promotional information available via the Internet.

I would start to go in one direction with *Bones*, then would allow myself to be enticed off into another direction. I—well, I don't want to say that I "wasted" the 2002-2003 academic year, ostensibly you learn from your mistakes, but it passed and I had accomplished very little.

When the 2003-2004 academic year was about to begin I was approached out of the blue by Christopher Cole who had something on his mind that he thought should be done. He wouldn't get anything out of doing the work, he just thought it should be done. We would found The Campaign to Decriminalize Holocaust History (CDHH). It took close to four months of back and forth to agree on the concept and to write the Statement of Principle. By that time the fall semester of 2003 was all but finished. I sent the draft version of the CDHH booklet to those of you who contribute to the work, and you responded generously.

On the basis of that support, I was able to print the booklet, and set up the first speaking engagements (several fell through), those that I have already mentioned. While they were not successful in and of themselves, they were, as I said last month, all together like a four-day, $10,000 seminar on how to speak to student audiences.

And here we are now. There are two months left before the beginning of the 2004-2005 academic year. I have to be very focused on the work. I do not have access to the funds that I had until 2002. I have to find a way to do this work successfully on a budget—well, I no longer really have a budget. This is an obstacle. At the same time it's something of an interesting challenge.

With respect to "on-the-ground" work, I will focus (focus—not neces-

sarily limit) my personal book-selling and speaking engagements primarily on destinations in Southern California, on places within a half-day's drive of Baja. That includes roughly San Diego, Orange, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties. It's an area the size of some small European countries, and with a larger population.

This is the kind of help I need. It's very simple, but not particularly easy. I need you to think of someone you know who knows someone who knows someone at any of the campuses in Southern California. You or I will talk to that person to see if he/she knows someone who knows someone who can invite me to speak on that campus. This could be any free-speech club—Palestinian, German, European culture, Muslim, Libertarian, anarchist, anti-war, Russian, Black, ethnics from Europe and the rest of the world, etc., etc. Or, possibly, in a venue near enough to a campus to be able to advertise the event in the relevant campus newspaper. Or possibly something I have not even thought of but that would work in your neighborhood. I'm all ears.

It would be good (no one thing is absolutely necessary) to have a driver who knows the neighborhood, a place to sleep over, and access to a computer. I will want two, three or four people to help distribute literature. Someone with a camera to shoot whatever is interesting, and if possible another with a video camera to tape the talk, which can then be put on the Internet. I would take care of keeping media up to date about the event.

In order to drive around Southern California I need a new (used) car. My '93 Hyundai is finished. As it happens, it was a "lemon" to begin with. I have nursed it along for nine years, but now it's finished. I can drive it around town, but I can't drive it out of Mexico. It is not worth investing any more money in it. It's finished. I need a dependable car. Preferably one that I can load with a good number of books and propaganda. At present I have no money for a down-payment. Monthly payments on the car should not exceed, or not very much exceed, $150.

With regard to speaking outside the Southern California area—there is one group in one Midwestern state that is looking into setting up a multi-campus speaking tour for me there. I of course want to do it. Now that the word is out on me, and we are all aware that such a tour will focus the attention of those opposed to my speaking or doing anything else in public, such a tour may be difficult and expensive to set up. I relate this information to assure you that I am willing to go anywhere, speak at any venue where we can contribute to creating a story. We want media. We want revisionism to re-emerge from the shadows into which it has slipped over the last three years.

States/regions that were most open to running revisionist ads from CODOH, and which therefore might be most open to my speaking there, include Upstate New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Wisconsin, Idaho, Texas, Maine, Florida, West Virginia, California, and Illinois. I should probably add Missouri and Georgia. There may not be any state where I was unable to run a quarter-page ad in at least one campus newspaper.

At the same time, there is the work that I have to do on my end to encourage campus bookings. It includes sending regular, brief, informative press releases via email to relevant student organizations at key campuses. Each will focus on freedom of speech, relating it to a story regarding the Middle East, and to how everything that is going on there is morally justified, finally, by the exploitation of the Holocaust story, a story that maintains itself only through the criminalization of speech—the creation of "thought crimes."

Each press release will be sent under the auspices of The Campaign to Decriminalize Holocaust History. The URL to the CDHH Web page will be provided. That page, of course, links out to the pages for *Bones*, to CODOHWeb, and to every other revisionist Web page on the Internet. There are other things to do, other ways to go about doing this work, but this is the first thing that I will put on my plate. And I won't make it back-breaking, laborious work. I'll keep it simple and informative.

We need to create a story. My appearing on campus is one sure way to do that. It's not the only way. But we want to get a story going. Once we get it started, everything gets easier. Once the story catches hold, anywhere at all, the story begins to take care of itself. And everything begins to get easier.

The second most productive way for me to create media, a revisionist story, is to use radio. I've done a lot of radio. I have given hundreds of interviews to radio talk shows and news programs.

Using radio, we can take revisionist arguments, and the significance of revisionist arguments to what is happening in America and the Middle East today, to tens and even hundreds of thousands of listeners. Radio leads directly to print journalists, to television, and most importantly at the beginning, to revisionist Internet Web sites all over the world.

With the experience of having booked hundreds of radio interviews for myself, I know how to organize the project. This is the drill. Each 30 days I will solicit an interview with about 500 talk show hosts (when I was managing the IHR Media Project, we sent regular mailings to 1,000-plus talk

shows). The solicitation will reference a top story of the day, demonstrate how revisionist arguments are uniquely relevant to it, provide the host with sample questions, and include a bio of yours truly

Based on my extensive experience, at the beginning I will expect a one to two-percent response. That translates into a probable six to eight interviews per month, at the beginning. As producers and hosts understand that I am not a flash in the pan, but am staying in for the long haul, and that I have information and a point of view that they will they will not get anywhere else, the percentage of bookings per mailing will increase. How much depends on many variables, but they will increase. If we get two, three interviews per week, or more, on major programs, we will cause a revisionist firestorm of a story.

I realize that things are different now. Revisionism isn't the new and radically "glamorous" movement it was then. We have been through 9/11 and are now distracted by the gathering catastrophe and ramifications of Iraq, Afghanistan and the Middle East generally—including Palestine and Israel. We have a response to that.

In the lead for this issue of SR I suggest some of the themes that are available to us. House Resolution 3077 to get control of Middle East studies for the Israeli-firsters. Daniel Pipes and his Israeli-firster Campus Watch (about which there is a great deal more to say). The issue of Israeli-firsters morally legitimating all they do in the Middle East, including Palestine and Israel, with the exploitation, finally, of the Holocaust story and the "unique monstrosity" of the Germans. All this will be part of every interview, just as it will be part of every campus speaking engagement.

The truth is, at first it will be easier, and less costly, to develop a live revisionist presence on radio than it will be to do so on campus. At the same time, to do radio seriously, it must be funded properly. It will not do to solicit radio interviews 30 or 40 at a time. My experience this last academic year bears that out. A one to two percent response to a mailing to 40 talk shows is—nothing. Mailings to 500 talk shows should be about right. A one to two percent response will result in five to ten interviews per month. As the project grows, we will exceed it.

It will cost about one dollar to solicit each interview. That's $500 a month. That covers the cost of printing, stuffing, and mailing the solicitation. Every month. There will be the telephone charges because I am in Baja. I have an 800 number that is free to the caller, but it costs me 25 cents per minute. That's $15 an hour. If we do eight interviews in 30 days, that will be about $200 for the month.

That's the bottom-line investment then: $700 a month. I will reach tens of thousands, or more likely hundreds of thousands, of listeners over the course of any 30-day period. And that's just the beginning. If two of you were to commit to the project, it would cost $350 each. If three were to volunteer, the cost would be $230 each month. This is doable. And we should do it.

There is, additionally, one start-up cost. The mailing list, the database itself. The best, most comprehensive database of top radio shows is produced by Alex Carroll. It contains 1,364 shows on the 306 top stations in America, sorted into 21 categories. It is complete with descriptions, hosts, producers, contact info and audience numbers for all shows. I've been reading Carroll's information for three years now. I attended a conference in Los Angeles where he spoke. I'm convinced that his is the list to use.

Carroll's database costs $397, and is updated every six months, the first time at no charge to the buyer. Thereafter it costs $99 each six months—see: http://www.radiopublicity.com/ Judge for yourself. Using this database will be the right way to initiate the project. As a matter of fact, I don't want to begin with anything less.

When I was doing radio for the IHR Media Project, all I had to offer listeners was the promise of "information" and IHR's booklist to those listeners who would write to a post office box. Today it is an immensely different ballgame.

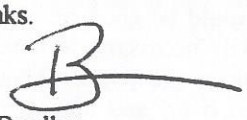
Today I have CODOHWeb where listeners can go via their computers and tap into every Holocaust revisionist Web page in the world, including those run by Germar Rudolf, IHR, Ingrid Rimland (Zundel), Carlos Porter, Serge Thion, Fredrick Toben, Russ Granata—all of them.

Today I have one Web page dedicated to promoting, only, *Break His Bones*. Today I can give listeners an 800 number so that they can call the moment the broadcast is over and order *Bones* with their credit card. When I did radio 10 and 15 years ago, it was considered to be very successful. There is no comparison—none—to how successful it can be today.

With regard to funding, radio will be less expensive to organize, promote and exploit than speaking on campus. A successful radio project will lead directly to opening doors on campus. We want to take both approaches seriously. We have a two-track project here. Let's follow the track that we can move on most quickly.

It will happen with you, but not without you. It's that simple.

Thanks.



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